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Columbia, Jan. 1, 1873.

COLUMBIA.

VOL. XIX., NO. 21.

To the Senate and House of Repre-Special attention given to all business entrusts The year that has pessed since the

submission of my last message to con-S. Attorney at Law and Solicitor in Equity.

Columbia, Tenn.

Office with L. D. Myers, Esq., Strict attention
to all lagral business guaranteed to those who en
trust the same to his care May 30, 1873. 1y , been an eventful one to the country. in the midst of great national prosperi- of. ty a financial crisis has occurred that has brought low the fortunes of the great. Political partisanship has almost tural regions, and finally the capture upon the high seas of a vessel bearing Dallas, Tomas, ur flag, has for a time threatened Will practice in the courts of Dallas and the addining counties. the most serious consequences, and has agitated the public mind from one end If the country to the other. But this, eve at Law and Solicitors in Chancery, nappily, now is in the course of a satisactory adjustment, honorable to both ations concerned. The relations of the Will practice in the counties of Hardin, Wayne, awrence, Lewis, Perry, and Decatur, and in the upreme and Federal Courts at Nashville. Particular attention given to the collection of the other nations, continue to be friendly various diplomatic representatives in or GUEST HOUSE. from those countries is transmitted here-

THE VIENNA VANITY, In executing the will of congress as 14th of February last, and in accordance Carriages, buggles or saddle horses furnished or pplication to the proprietor. JAMES L. GUEST. merit and of honorary connoiseurs were sideration. authorized to attend the exposition at ienna as commissioners on the part of NELSON HOUSE, This well known house is undergoing thorough repair and newly furnished, and is now open for the accommodation of the public generally.

Our tables shall be furnished at all times with the best the country will afford.

Servants polite and attentive, and every sttention will be given to make our house inferior to none in the South. the patronage of the public generally Walkers & Lipsconn, Proprietors,

ber of diplomas and of medals, INTERNATIONAL INVENTORS MAXWELL HOUSE, consultation on the systems prevailing your consideration. a different countries for the perfection TULTON & CO., Proprietors. of inventions. I authorized a representative from the patent office to be onference was to take place, in order o aid as far as he might in securing any possible additional protection to American inventors in Europe. The report of this agent will be laid before con-

ALABAMA AWARD.

ernment a few days in advance of the

ble according to the terms of the treaty

In compliance with the provisions of

paid into the treasury and used to re-

amount so redeemed was invested in a

ive per cent, registered bond of the

United States for fifteen million five

nundred thousand dollars which is now

held by the secretary of state subject

I renew my recommendation made at

to the future disposition of congress.

the assembling of the last session of

congress that a commission be created

or the purpose of auditing and deter-

mining the amounts of the several di

rect losses growing out of the destruc-

tion of vessels and their cargoes by the

Alabama and Shenandoah after leaving

Melbourne, for which the sufferers have

received no equivalent or compensation,

and of ascertaining the names of per

sons entitled to receive compensatio

for the same, making the computation

on the basis indicated by the tribuna

of arbitration at Geneva, and that the

payment of such losses be authorized

o an extent not to exceed the awards of

By an act approved on the 14th o

February last, congress made provision

for completing jointly with an officer or

commissioner to be named by her Brit-

anic majesty, the determination of so

much of the boundary line between

the territory of Great Britain as was

left incompleted by the commissioners

appointed under the act of congress of

of this act, the northwestern boundary of

the United States has been determined

and marked in secondance with the

protocol and a copy of the map on

tained in the papers submitted here-

I also transmit a copy of the report

boundary of the line between the Uni-

west of Lake of the Woods, and the op-

erations of the commissioners. Du-

he provisions of the treaty of Wash-

next season.

Stationery, Wali Paper, CELESTIAL COURTESIES. It is my pleasant duty to annou attaining his majority, received the diplo matic representatives of the western W. H. ENG. 25 powers in person. An account of these West Side Public Square, Comment, Lempines remonies and of the interesting dis assions which preceded them will be FIRST NATIONAL BANK found in the documents transmitted herewith. The accompanying papers OF COLUMBIA, TENN. show that some advance, although slight, has been made during the past Capital, - - \$100,000 year towards the suppression of the infamous Chinese coolie trade, I recom-

subject.

DEHECTORS: T. W. KRESEE, R. B. MOORE, T. B. ASINS 4 56 TOWLER, L. FRIERSON, J. H. THOMAS, JOHN FRIENSON Beceives deposits, deals in foreign and domests exchange, gold, silver and government securities.
Collections made and remitted for on day of pay
ment at current rates of exchange.
Hevenue stamps for sale.

JOHN FRIERSON, LUCIUS FRIERSON, Jas. B. OKTLDRESS, Cashier.

Wm. Shirley's

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TOMB STONES, all of the

BEST ITALIAN MARBLE

Also, I have the latest Styles of Dosigns.

...JOE. TOWLER

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## DRUGGISTS.

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J. A. ENGLE,

DRY GOODS BOOTS, SHOES CIGARS. TOBACCO,

LIQUORS, and Corner South Main street and Engle Avenue.

All goods delivered.

C. A. & W. H. FARRIS, COACH

HARNESS MAKERS.

Corner South Main and Depot streets, COLUMBIA, TENN. Oct. 17, 1878.

C. L. Reynolds,

COLUMBIA, TENN.

Portraits thrown up to life size from photographs, Old portaits refitted and cleaned. STUDIO—Fleming's new block, Garden street, early opposite the Presbyterian church, Oct. 3, 1873.

W. C. Sheppard,

SURCEON DENTIST.

COLUMBIA, TENN.

OFFICE-Fieming's new block, Garden street, nearly opposite the Presbyterian church.

I keep constantly on hand a full stock of tooth, tablets, scaps and lot as for the mouth and gums; all recommended by the United States dental association. Call and see me.

understood there are other British consolidate in Spain the principles of writing. claims of a similar nature, arising after universal liberty in a republican form | The advantages to be gained by these

COLUMBIA

believe that they have done so. MEXICAN MABAUDERS.

The joint commission under the treaty with Mexico of 1866, having again holders of Havana, who are vainly been legally prolonged, has resumed its striving to stay Inited States, however, with most of business, which it is hoped may be brought to an early conclusion. he South American republics, and with his government, to assume the arduous forts of all liberal minded men in Japan, nothing has occurred to demand and responsible duties of umpire in Spain to abolish slavery in Cuba, and special notice. The correspondence be- this commission, and to lend the weight in preventing the promised reform tween the department of state and the of his character and name to such decisions as may not receive the acquies- litical supremacy continues. The procence of both the arbitrators appointed | slavery aristocracy in Cuba is gradually by the respective governments. The arraigning itself in more and more open commissioners appointed subject to the hostility and defiance of the home govauthority of congress to examine into ernment, while it still maintains a politresented in its joint resolution of the the nature and extent of the forays by ical connection with the republic in the trespassers from that country upon the peninsula, and although usurping and with the provisions of the resolution, a herds of Texas, have made a report, defying the authority of the home govnumber of practical artisans of scientific which will be submitted for your con-ernment, whenever such usurpation or

A VENEZUELAN HITCH. The Venezuelan government has been slavery views, it is still a power in Madthe United States. It is believed that apprised of the sense of congress in re- rid and recognized by the government. we have obtained the object which congress had in view when it passed the sion under the convention of the 25th continued colonial relations between oint resolution in order to enable the of April, 1866, as expressed in the act Cuba and Spain than that which inspired eople of the United States to partici- of the 25th of February last. It is apate in the advantages of an interna- prehended that the government does not opposed to granting any relief from is ional exposition of the products of ag- realize the character of its obligations rule and abuse, with no aspiration after iculture, manufactures and the fine under the convention. As there is rea- | reedom, commanding no sympathies in arts, to be held at Vienna. I take plea- son to believe, however, that its hesi- generous breasts, aiming to rivet still sure in adding that the American exhi- taney in recognizing them spring in stronger the shackles of slavery and oppart, at least, from a real difficulty discharging them in connection with its obligations to other governments, the professions of loyalty to the mother During the exposition a conference expediency of further forbearance on country, is exhausting the resources of was held at Vienna for the purpose of our part is believed to be worthy of the island, and is doing acts which are

The Ottoman government and that of nobility of character to a republic. Egypt have latterly shown a disposition | the interest of humanity, of civilization present at Vienna at the time when this to relieve foreign consuls of the judi- and of progress, it is to be hoped this cial powers which heretofore they have evil influence may be averted. exercised in the Turkish dominions, by organizing other tribunals. As congress, was, on the 20th day of September, 1870, however, has by law provided for the duly registered at New York as a part discharge of judicial functions by consuls of the United States in that quar- ted States. On the 4th of October, resent change without the assent of she sailed from the port of New York, ject, at as early a period as may be con- torial jurisdiction of the United States. venient, is requested.

SANTO DOMINGO. I transmit herewith for your consideration and determination of Congress an bly seized by the Spanish gunboat Torapplication of the republic of San Doringo to this government to exercise protectorate over that republic. ce the adjournment of congress the lowing treaties with foreign powers mend congress to inquire whether additon convention with Denmark, a conventional legislation be not needed on this tion with Mexico for renewing the claims commission, a convention of friendship, commerce and extradition The money awarded to the United with the Orange free states, and a nat-States by the tribunal of arbitration at uralization convention with Ecuador. Geneva was paid by her majesty's gov-

I renew a recommendation made ime when it would have become payamy message of December, 1870, that in time of peace, bearing the American congress authorize the postmaster-general to issue all commissions to officials the country to which they belong, and the act of March 3, 1873, it was at once appointed through his department, ABSENTERISM. deem, so far as it might, the public debt of the United States, and the I invite the earnest attention of con-

gress to the existing laws of the Uni-States respecting expatriation or States. In accordance with this princiselection of nationality by individ- ple, the restoration of the Virginius Many citizens of the United and the surrender of the survivors of States reside permanently abroad with her passengers and crew, and a due retheir families. Under the provisions paration of the flag and the punishment the act approved Feb. 10th, 1855,

the children of such persons are to be of the illegal acts were demanded. deemed and taken to be citizens of the United States, but the rights of citizenship are not to descend to persons whose fathers never resided in the United States. It thus happens that persons who have never resided within the United States have been enabled to put and for a salute to the flag and for proforward a pretension to the protection their children, the issue of a marand who have never been in the United States, have laid claim to our protection on this subject with the legation of the when the lapse of many years have imposed upon them the duty of military and needs the verification of the actual service to the only government which had ever known them personally. Until the year 1868 it was left embarrassed by conflicting opinions of our courts respondence until the accurate text can and jurists, to determine how far the doctrine of perpetual allegiance de- shortly and will be submitted when re-August 11, 1857. Under the provisions rived from our former colonial rela- ceived. tions with Great Britain was applicable to American citizens. Congress then wisely swept these doubts away by enaward of the emperor of Germany. A acting that any declaration, instruction opinion, order or decision of any officer which the line was thus marked are conthis government which denies, restricts, impairs or questions THE RIGHT OF EXPATRIATION

inconsistent with the fundamental and prosperity may follow its aboliof the commissioners for making the principle of this government. But con- tion. gress did not enact in that statue, nor estates in Cuba, the cruelty to American ted States and the British possessions. deemed to work expatriation. For my to the Spanish government, the murderring the past season surveys have been tions, I required, under the provisions of their hands and finally the capture upon nade to a point 297 miles west of the Lake of the Woods, leaving about 350 the principal officer in each of the exec- the United States flag and bearing a miles to be surveyed, the field work of utive departments upon certain ques- United States registry, has culminated crops are being moved, than during which can be completed during the tions relating to this subject. The re- in an outburst of indignation that has the balance of the year. With the sult satisfies me that further legislation | seemed for a time to threaten war. has become necessary. I therefore com-The commissioners organized under | mend the subject to the consideration | United States and the government of | entire year, and results in an accumulaof congress. I transmit herewith copies ngton, for the settlement and determin- of the several opinions of the princi- have authorized the secretary of the in a few centres when not employed in ng of the claims of citizens of either pal officers of the executive depart navy to put our navy on a war feeting, power against the other, arising out of ments, together with other correspond- to the extent at least of the entire and the offer of interest on call loans. In acts committed against their persons or ence and prominent information on the nual appropriation for that branch of terest being paid, this surplus capital property during the period between same subject. The United States, who the service, trusting to congress and the must earn this interest paid with a profit, April 13th, 1861, and April 9th, 1865, made its final award on the 25th day of | feudal doctrine of perpetual allegiance, | to justify my action. September last. It was awarded that are among the last to indicate how their the government of the United States own citizens may elect another nationhould pay to the government of her ality. The papers submitted herewith Britanic majesty, within twelve months indicate what is necessary to place us privileges and election to prepare and sorbed, prices keeping pace with the from the date of the award, the sum of on a par with other leading nations in report to this congress a constitutional volume, and panies of stringency and disallowed or dismissed all other claims of British subjects against the United States. The amount of the claims presented by the Benerott of the claims presented by the grant of the sented by the grant of the claims presented to the principles of the previous grant of the claims presented to the principles of the previous grant of the claims presented to the principles of the previous grant of the claims presented to the principles of the previous grant of the claims presented to the principles of the previous grant of the claims presented to the principles of the previous grant of the claims presented to the principles of the previous grant of the claims presented to the principles of the previous grant of the claims presented to the principles of the previous grant of the claims presented to the principles of the previous grant of the claims presented to the principles of the previous grant of the claims presented to the principles of the previous grant of the previous disallowed or dismissed, is understood sults. We have agreed that citizens of the state legislatures for ratification and other species of speculation. To to be about \$93,000,000. It also dis- the United States may cease to be citi- such an improvement in our constitu- prevent the latter it seems to me that PORTRAIT PAINTER, allows all the claims of the United zens, may voluntarily resume allegiance tion, I suggest two others for your con-States against Great Britain, which to other powers. We have agreed that sideration. early passing of an act appropriating the amount necessary to pay this award against the United States.

I have convenient to the action of the passing of an act appropriating the to return, shall of itself work explicitly and discovering alikeness between them prove of so much of any measure passing the to return, shall of itself work explicitly and discovering alikeness between them prove of so much of any measure passing them to hold their reserves in patriation. We have agreed in some into resumption, though it would be companied with authority for the second actions, thus stimulating prove of so much of any measure passing them to hold their reserves in patriation. We have agreed in some into resumption, though it would be companied with authority for the second actions, thus stimulating prove of so much of any measure passing them to hold their reserves in patriation. We have agreed in some into resumption, though it would be companied with authority for the second actions, thus stimulating prove of so much of any measure passing them to hold their reserves in patriation. We have agreed in some into resumption, though it would be companied with authority for the second actions, thus stimulating prove of so much of any measure passing them to hold their reserves in prove of so much of any measure passing them to hold their reserves in patriation. We have agreed in some into the two houses of congress, as his additional to the companied with authority for the second actions, thus stimulating prove its settlement, and extending year by year in the two houses of congress, as his additional to the companied with authority for the second actions. were referred to it. I recommend the residence in a foreign land without in- 1. To authorize the executive to ap-I have caused to be communicated to sary for such intent. I invite congress ing the whole, the disapproved portions only in legal tender notes. For this purpose I would suggest the establishthanks of this government for the emi- expatriation can be accomplished; to now, to-wit: to be referred back to the ment of a clearing house for your con- the mouth of the Madeira enters, thence nent services rendered by Count Canti | regulate by law the condition of Ameri- | house in which the measures origias the third commissioner on this com- can women marrying foreigners; to find nated, and if passed by a two-third mission. With dignity, learning and the status of children born in a foreign vote of the two houses then to become

conference under the treaty of Wash- of March last, tendering to the people the legislation during the continuance banks of issue any amount of their coin for such nations as may apply.

ington was confined to the claims of of Spain, in the name and on behalf of of such extra session shall be confined British subjects, arising during the the American people, the congratula- to such subjects as the executive may period named in the treaty, but it is tions of congress upon the efforts to bring before it from time to time i

the 9th of April, 1865, and it is known of government. The existence of this two amendments are obvious. One sesthat other claims of a like nature are new republic was inaugurated by strik- sion in each year is provided for by the advanced by the citizens or subjects of ing the fetters from the slaves in Porto constitution, in which there are no reother powers. It is desirable to have Rico. This beneficent measure was strictions as to the subjects of legisla- during the time they remain with the hese claims also examined and disposed followed by the release of several thousand persons illegally sold as slaves in Cuba. Next the captain-general of that colony was deprived of the power to set for sessions at any time. The first ure, either in whole or in part, by rethese claims also examined and disposed | followed by the release of several thou- | tion by congress. If more are required from the Dutch government of a state aside the orders of his superiors at Mad- amendment would protect the public eased to exist, especially in the agricul- war between the King of the Nether- rid, which had pertained to the office against the many wastes of public to an amount equal to the face of the lands and the Sultan of Acheen, the since 1825. The sequestered estates of money which creep into appropriation officers of the United States who were near the seat of war were instructed to cause of long and frequent corresponding the expiring hours of congress, to observe an impartial neutrality. It is ence, were ordered to be restored to be diversible described beginning their owners. All these liberal steps be given. were taken in the face of violent opposi THE TREASURY.

tion directed by the reactionary slaveall sources for the fiscal year were \$353,-738,204, the expenditures on all ac-THE MARCH OF IDEAS counts \$290,245,250, thus showing an The which has terminated slavery in chrisexcess of receipts over expenditures of as well as cordial. With France, Ger- distinguished representative of her tendom, Cuba only excepted. Unhap- \$43,392,959. But it is not probable that many, Russia, Italy and the various European powers; with Brazil and most of kindly consented, with the approval of thus far succeeded in defeating the efthe present fiscal year. Indeed it is very doubtful whether, except with great economy on the part of congress in making appropriations, and the same in that island. The struggle for poconomy in the administration in adninistering the various departments of government, the revenues will not fall short of meeting the annual expenses including interest on public debt. ommend to congress such economy point out two sources where it seems t me it might do to commence, to-wit : in the appropriations for public buildings in the many cities where work has not defiance tends in the direction of opbeen commenced; and in the appropripression, or of the maintenance of proations for river and harbor improvement in those localities where the improvements are of but, little benefit to eneral commerce, and for fortifications. There is a still more fruitful source of expenditure which I will point out later the insurrection at Yara—an element in this message. I refer to the easy method of manufacturing claims for losses incurred in the suppression of the late rebellion. I would not be understood as in or position to the erection of good, substantial or even ornamental buildings pression, has seized many of the emblems of power in Cuba, and, under

THE STEAMER VIRGINIUS

CASTELAR'S CONCESSION.

The Spanish government has re

United States is in cipher and by cable,

CONSTITUTIONAL

by the government wherever such buildings are needed. In fact, I approve o the government owning its own buildings in all sections of the country, and at variance with those principles of jushope the day is not far distant when it will not only possess them, but will erect in the capital suitable residences tice, of liberty, and of right which give for all persons who now receive commution for quarters or rental at government expense and for the cabinet, thus setting an example for the states, which may induce them to erect buildings for their senators. But I would have this work conducted at times when the resources of the country would abundantter, under the treaty of 183), I have not 1870, having received a certificate of ly justify it. The resources have matefelt at liberty formally to accept the her register in the usual legal forms, rially fallen off for the last five months congress, whose decision upon the sub- and has not since been within the terri- they were expected to produce, owing to the general panic now prevailing, On the 31st day of October last, while which commenced about the middle of sailing under the flag of the United September last. The full effect of this States on the high seas, she was forci- disaster, if it should not prove to be a blessing in disguise, is yet to be demnado, and was carried into the port of onstrated. In either event it is your Santiago de Cuba, where many of the duty to heed the lesson, and provide by wise and well considered legislation, as passengers and crew were inhumanly, and so far at least as to those who were | far as it lies in your power, against its citizens of the United States, were, recurrence, and to take advantage of all have been proclaimed: A naturalization convention with Denmark, a convention with Denmark with Denm ple asserted by the United States from dividuals may have suffered, one long the beginning of their national indestep has been tak n towards specie paypendence, recognized by Great Britain ments; that we can never have perms nent prosperity until an entire basis is nd other maratime powers, and stated reached, and that a specie basis cannot be reached and maintained until our exby the senate in a resolution passed nanimously on the 16th of June, 1865. that American vessels on the high seas | ports [exclusive of gold] pay for our imports, our interest due abroad, and flag, remain under the jurisdiction of other specie obligations, so heavy as to leave an appreciable accumulation of therefore any visitation, molestation or the precious metals in the country from ostruction of such vessel by force on the products of our mines. The development of the mines of precious metals the part of a foreign power is in derogaduring the past year, and the prospection of the sovereignty of the United tive development of them for years to ome, are gratifying in their results Could but one half of the gold extracted from the mines be retained at home, our advance towards specie payments would of the authorities who had been guilty be rapid. To increase our exports sufficient currency is required to keep all the industries of the country employed. Without this, national as well as indinized the justice of the demand and has | vidual bankruptcy must ensue. Undue arranged for the immediate delivery of inflation, on the other hand, while it the vessel and for the surrender of the | might give temporary relief would only survivors of the passengers and crew, lead to an inflation of prices, the impos sibility of competing in our markets for ceedings looking to the punishment of | the products of home skill and labor of the United States against the claim | those who may be proved to have been | and repeated renewals of present expeof military service of the government guilty of illegal acts of violence toward riences. Elasticity to our circulating under whose protection they were born citizens of the United States, and also medium therefore, and just enough of and have been cared for. In some some | toward indemnifying those who may be | it to transact the legitimate business of cases unnaturalized citizens of the Uni- shown to be entitled to indemnity. A | the country and keep all industries emted States have returned to the land of copy of a portocol of the conference ployed, is what is most desired. The their birth to remain there, and between the secretary of state and the fact is, specie is the recognized medium minister in which the terms of this ar- of exchange the world over. That obriage contracted there after their return, rangement were agreed to, will be trans- tained, we shall have a currency of such degree of elasticity. If there be too mitted herewith. The correspondence s much of it for the legititimate purposes

seemed to me to be due to the impor- have and to appreciate our currency to tance of the case not to submit this cor- that standard is the PROBLEM deserving of the most serious considers be received by mail. It is expected tion of congress. The experience of the present panic has proven that the cur-In taking leave of this subject for the rency of the country, based as it is upon present, I wish to renew the expression the credit of the country, is the best of my conviction that the existence of that has ever been devised. Usually in African slavery in Cuba is a principal times of such trials the currency ha cause of the lamentable condition of the | become worthless or so much depressed island. I do not doubt that congress | in value as to inflate the values of all shares with me the hope that it will the necessaries of life as compared with soon be made to disappear and peace the currency. Every one holding it has been anxious to dispose of it on any The embargoing of American terms. Now, we witness the reverse, The holders of currency hoard it as they has it since done so, what acts are to be citizens detected in no act of hostility did gold in former experiences of a like nature. It is patent to the most casual own guidance in determining such ques- ing of prisoners taken with arms in observer that much more currency or money is required to transact the legitithe constitution, the opinion in writing of the high seas of a vessel sailing under | mate trade of the country during the fall and winter months when the vast present system, the amount in the country remains the same throughout the Pending the negotiations between the Spain on the subject of this capture I tion of all the surplus in the country the moving of crops, tempted there by led the way in the overthrow of the public opinion of the American people Being subject to call, it cannot be loaned only in part at least to the merchant or manufacturer, for a fixed time. Hence, Assuming from the action of the last no matter how much currency there congress appointing a committee on might be in the country, it would be ab-PROBIBITING THE NATIONAL BANKS

of trade and commerce, it will flow out

of the country : if too little, the reverse

text of the correspondence. It has will be the result. To hold what we

sideration.

notes below a fixed per centage of their issue, say forty per cent., upon the banks onds equal to the amount of notes demanded, the banks to forfeit to the government say four per cent. on the interest accuring on the bonds so pledged,

turning their own bills for cancellation bonds withdrawn. I would further suggest for your consideration the proprie-ty of authorizing the national banks to ure, by returning for cancellation their own bills, withdrawing so many United The receipts of the government from States bonds as are pledged for the bills returned. FREE BANKING-SPECIE RESERVES.

In view of the great actual contraction that has taken place in the currency, and the comparative contraction constantly going on, due to the in-crease of manufacturers and all the industries, I don't believe that there is too much of it now for the dullest period of the year. Indeed if clearing clearing houses should be established, thus forcing redemption, it is a ques tion for consideration whether banking should not be made free, retaining all the safeguards new required to secure bill holders in any modification of presway for resumption of specie payments, I invite your attention to the consider-a tion of the propriety of exacting from them the retention as a part of their reserve, either the whole or a part of the NOT REFLECTED ENOUGH

on the bearing this might have in producing a scarcity of coin with which to pay duties on imports, to give it my positive recommendation, but your attention is invited to the subject.

INVERSE CONTRACTION. During the last four years the currency has been contracted directly by the withdrawal of three per cent, certificates, compound interest notes and 7:20 bonds outstanding on the 4th of at a time of great financial distress. March, 1869, all of which took the serves to the extent of \$63,000,000. During the same period there has been a much larger comparative contraction of the currency. The population of the country has largely increased. More than twenty-five thousand miles of railroad have been built, requiring equiring capital weekly for the payment of wages and for the purchase of material, and probably the largest of all was the comparative contraction abor in the south. Now every laborer there receives his wages, and or want of savings banks the greater part of such wages is carried in the pocket or hoarded till required for use. These suggestions are thrown out for your consideration without any re-commendation that they shall be adopted literally, but hoping that the best method may be arrived at to seof the country, and prevent such an inresumption of specie payment, an object devoutly to be wished for by all,

those who earn their bread by the sweat of their brow. The decision of congress on this subject will have the hearty support of the executive. OUR MYTHICAL MARINE. ship building has been very satisfactoncreased. However, as we pay about eighty million dollars per annum to oreign vessels for the transportation of our surplus products to a market, thus us to this amount, the subject is one

worthy of your serious consideration. CHEAP TRANSPORTATION s a subject that has attracted the attention of both producers and consumers for the last few years and has contributed | 345,770, an increase of 55,466 miles over | as possible, within what is known the Indian to, if it has not been the direct cause of, the year 1872. Fifty-nine railway postthe recent panic and stringency. As offices lines were in operation on the congress at its last session appointed as | 30th of June, 1873, extending over 14,necial committee to investigate this 866 miles of railroad routes and performwhole subject during the vacation and ing an aggregate service of 34,925 miles. report at this session. I have nothing The number of letters exchanged with precommend until their report is ready. foreign countries was 27,450,185, an in-SMALL FAVORS THANKFULLY RECEIVED. crease of 999,685 over the previous year. There is one work, however, of a national character in which the greater \$2,021,310.86, and the total weight of make their home among white people, will be portion of the east and west, the north correspondence exchanged in the mails and the south are equally interested, to with European countries exceeded 912 which I will invite your attention. The tons, an increase of 92 tons over the state of New York has a canal connect- previous year, at a total cost of United ing Lake Erie with tide water on the States ocean mail steamship service, in-

Michigan with navigable water on the steamers, of \$1,074,271.35. llinois river, thus making water comthe west and south. These great arti- Norway, Belgium, Germany, Canada, the states through which they pass and postal rates on the correspondence expay toll to those states. Would it not changed with these countries. Efforts for the passage of large vessels the government will look after and keep in navigable condition the great public nighways with which they connect, towit: The overslough on the Hudson, the St. Clair flats; and the Illinois and

tofore called attention to the states savings' depository. Your attention is ties for reaching our unoccupied "public do-south of the United States as offering also again called to a consideration of main" and for the transportation of surplus dividuality of appearance whatever, tofore called attention to the states savings' depository. Your attention is ties for reaching our unoccupied from paying interest on deposits, by a field where much might be accompostal telegraphs and the arguments products enlarges the area available for de prod purpose I would suggest the establishment of a clearing house for your consideration.

To secure Elasticity.

To secure the former, many plans

The secure the former, many plans

The former of the Madeira enters, thence the mouth of the m

The attention of congress is invited depositing with the treasurer of the to the recommendations in the report without protection by the courts and United States an amount of government of the secretary of war, herewith accrimes go unpunished. To prevent an companying. The apparent great cost of supporting the academy is fully explained in the report, and it will resome mode of obtaining jurors, and I ceive your attention. While inviting your great attention to all the recom- also that the probate courts of the terwar, there are two which I would es- of injunction and habeas corpus and to pecially invite you to consider :

for war in time of peace by providing the proper armament for our seasoast | that description. defense. A proper armament is of vastly more importance than fortifications The latter can be supplied very speeddiminish their standing issue at pleas- ily for a temporary purpose when needed. The former cannot. The second is the necessity of re-

nance departments. At this time it is advisable, I think it will not be serious of the country, and even if it be not deemed by questioned that those portions of advisable at present to provide for a regular sert ons and demoralization, and the law prohibits the payment of troop by could be made available for that purters. There are now sixteen vacancies on occount of the extraordinary scarcity in the ordnance department, thus leave of money they may be unable to meet ing that branch of the service without all their pecuniary obligations as they ent laws regulating the national banks; sufficient officers to conduct the busi-and as a further step toward paving the ness of the different arsenals on a large they are liable to be prostrated in their scale, if ever required. THE NAVAL DEPARTMENT.

gold interest accuring upon the 'onds and by the condemnation of others not pledged as security for their issue. I yet disposed of. This, however, has yet disposed of. This, however, has been more than compensated for by the repair of six of the old wooden ships and by the building of eight new sloopsof-war authorized by the last congress. The building of these latter has occurred at a doubly favorable time. They are about being completed, when they will possibly be much needed, and the work upon them has not only given employment to thousands of men, but has no doubt been the means of keeping open the establishments for other works

place of legal tenders in the bank re- month, however, the distressing occur- so much of said act as provides for inrences which have taken place in the Carribean sea, almost on our very sea- the suspension of payment be repealed. board, while they illustrate most forcibly the necessity always existing, that a nation situated as ours, should maintain in a state of efficiency a navy adequate to its responsibility, has at the the active use of capital to o erate same time demanded that all the effectthem. Millions of acres of land have | ive force we really have shall be put in them. Millions of acres of land have ive force we really have shall be put in been opened to cultivation, requiring immediate service. This has been, and many millions of dollars upon their rules governing the method of making apcapital to move the products. Manuis being done promptly and effectively, files, and they are rapidly accumulating. In these may be added those now has been any action making them enthed of making appointments and promotion, but there never any action making these rules governing the method of making appointments and promotion, but there never any action making these rules are rapidly accumulating. capital to move the products. Manuis being done promptly and effectively, precedent in the same period of time, ships, and every authorized man of the pending before congress, the court of American navy will be ready for whatever action is required for THE SAFETY OF OUR CITIZENS

or the maintenance of our honor. This arising from the organizing of free of course will render necessary the expenditure in a short time of some of the extend through the fiscal year, but congress will, I doubt not, understand and vide adequately not only for the present preparation, but for the future maintenance of our naval force. The sec- which they are now barred. I presume retary of the navy has during the past these schemes if proposed will be reyear been quietly putting some of the ceived with little favor by congress, and cure such an elasticity of the currency most extensive monitors in condition I recommend that persons having claims as will keep employed all the industries for service; and thus the exigency finds against the United States cognius in a much better condition for work zable by any tribunal or department flation as will put off indefinitely the than we could possibly have been without this action. THE POSTOFFICE,

and none more earnestly than the class A complete exhibit is presented in the of people most directly interested, accompanying report of the postmastergeneral of the operations of the postoffice department during the year. ordinary postal revenues for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1873, amounted to \$22,995,741.57, and the expenditures of adjudication. Probably the largest In previous messages I have called all kinds to \$29,084,945.67. The inattention to the decline in American crease in the revenue for 1873 was \$1,crease in the revenue for 1873 was \$1,ship building, and recommend such 081,315.20, and the increase of expendilegislation as would secure to us our tures \$246,578,36. Independent of payproportion of the carrying trade. Stim- ments made from special appropriation ulated by high rates and abundance of for mail ocean ship lines, the amount freight, the progress for the last year in drawn from the general treasury to meet of the department of justice by the re-There has been an increase of stant and rapid extension of our postal invite your attention to the amendabout three per cent, in the amount service, particularly upon the railroads, transported in American vessels over and the improved facilities for the colthe amount of last year. Wi'h the re-duced cost of material which has taken delivery of the mails which are conplace, it may reasonably be hoped that stantly being provided, account for the his change will be maintained and even increased expenditures of this popular branch of the public service.

FIGURATIVE. The total number of postoffices in operation on the 30th of June, 1873, was increasing the balance of trade against | 33,244, a net increase of 1,381 over the number reported the preceding year. The number of presidential offices was 1,363, an increase of 163 during the year. The total length of the railroad mail routes at the close of the year was 6,-Hudson river. The state of Illinois cluding \$735,000 paid from special aphas a similar one connecting Lake propriations to subsidized lines of mail

New or additional postal connections nunication inland between the east and have been concluded with Sweden. ficial water courses are the property of Newfoundland and Japan, reducing the be wise statesmanship to pledge these have been made to conclude a satisfactostates that if they will open these canals | ry postal convention with France, but without success.

RECOMMENDATIONS-POSTAL SAVINGS I invite the favorable consideration of

ongress to the suggestions and recom-

mendations of the postmaster general Mississippi rivers. This would be a for an extension of the free delivery national work and one of great value to system in all cities having a population the producers of the west and south in of not less than 10,000; for the prepaygiving them cheap transportation for ment of postage on newspapers and their produce to the seaboard, and a other printed matter of the second market to the consumers in the east, in class: for the uniform postage and limgiving them cheaper delivery of those it of weight of miscellaneous matter articles of food which do not find a for adjusting the compensation of all oreign market, and the prices of which, postmasters not appointed by the presicongress on the important recommenda-tion of the postmaster general for the surveyed, leaving 1,218,448,505 acres of the In attempting to regain out lost com- tion of the postmaster general for the merce and carrying trade, I have here- establishment of a United States postal

I recommend legislation to create a special court to consist of three judges, who shall be empowered to hear and determine all claims made upon the United States, arising out of acts committed against their persons or property during the against their persons or property during the insurrection. The recent conference under the treaty of Wash-

courts of that territory since the last session of congress. Property is left recommend legislation to that end, and menda ions made by the secretary of ritory which now assumes to issue writs try criminal cases, and in questions as First. The importance of preparing to land titles, be denied all jurisdiction or war in time of peace by providing not possessed ordinarily by courts of

BANKRUPTCY. I have been impressed with the be-lief that the set approved March 2, 1867, entitled an act to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States, is productive of more opening promotion in the staff corps of evil than good. At this time many conthe army. Particularly is this necessity felt in the medical, pay and ord-repeal, but if this is not considered necessary to employ contract surgeons ly questioned that those portions of to supply the necessary medical attenion required by the army. With the involuntary bankruptcy operate to inpresent force of the pay department, it crease the financial embarrassment of is now difficult to make the payments to the country. Careful and prudent men interesting and valuable as showing the troops provided for by law. Long de-lays in payments are productive of deother than the regular army paymas- pose, to meet all their liabilities. Yet

business by proceedings in bankruptcy at the instance of unrelenting creditors, During the past year the navy has The people are now so easily alarmed been reduced by the sale of some vessels no longer fit for naval purposes, filing of a petition in bankruptcy by an unfriendly creditor will necessarily embarrass and ofttimes accomplish the financial ruin of a responsible business man. Those who otherwise might make lawful and just arrangements to relieve tion of sewers, water and gas mains being dethemselves from the difficulties produced by the present stringency in money, are prevented by their constant money, are prevented by their constant been accomplished before in any American exposure to attack and disappointment city for the same expenditures. The governby the proceedings against them in ment having large reservations in the city, and bankruptcy, and besides the law is bankruptcy, and besides the law is made use of in many cases by obdurate creditors to frighten or force debtors into a compliance with their wishes and into acts of injustice to other creditors Since the commencement of last and to themselves. I recommend that voluntary bankruptcy on account of

CLAIM CORMORANTS, Your careful attention is invited to the subject of claims against the government, and the facilities afforded by the existing laws for their prosecution, Each of the departments of state, the treasury and war, have demands for claims, and the southern claims commission, making the aggregate an immense sum. Most of these grew out of the rebellion, and intended to indemnify citizens on both sides for their losses during the war, and not a few of them appropriations which were calculated to are fabricated and supported by false ent term for the purpose of dev testimony. Projects are on foot, it is rules as will be maintained, and will believed, to induce congress to provide appreciate the emergency, and will pro- for a new class of claims, and to revive old ones through the repeal or modificaold ones through the repeal or modifica-tion of the statute of limitation by from much needless persecution, and will thereof, be required to present them at an early day, and the legislation be di-rected as far as practicable to the defeat of unfounded and unjust demands upon the government, and I would suggest as a means of preventing fraud, that the witnesses be called to appear

these subjects, of any of the economical measures that will be proposed. THE DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE. You will be advised of the operations deficiencies was \$526,547.55. The con- port of the attorney general, and I will ments of existing laws suggested by him with the view of reducing the expenses of that department.

in person to testify before those tribu-

THE MODOOS IGNORED. In the department of the interior the policy inaugurated toward the Indians, at the beginning of the last administration, has been steadily pushed, and, I believe, with a beneficial result. It will be continued, with only such modification as time and experience may lemonstrate as necessary. With the encroach-nent of civilization upon Indian reservations and hunting grounds, disturbances have taken the past year, and probably will contin do so until each race appreciates that the other has rights which must be respected. The policy has been to collect the Indians as rapidly as possible on reservations, and, as far erritory, and to teach them the arts of civilization and self-support. When found of and safety of the whites, they have been pun ished, and will continue to be for like offen OKLAHAMA.

west of Arkaneas is sufficient in area and agricultural resources to support all the Indians their foolish parents won't let twenty years. PATENT BUBBISH

The operations of the patent office are grow ing to such a mag: itude and the accumulation of material is becoming so great that the nesubject. THE PUBLIC DOMAIN.

The business of the general land office exhibits a material increase in all of its branches during the last fiscal year. During that time here were disposed of the public lands 13, 039,696 acres, being an amount greater by 1,166,631 acres than was disposed the preced ng year.
Of the amount disposed of, 1,626,266 acres

were sold for cash; 214,940 acres were located with military land warrants; 3,793,615 acres were taken for homesteads; 663,446 acres were located with agricultural college scrip; 6,083,636 acres were certified by railroads; 765,756 acres were granted to wagon roads; 238,548 acres were appropriated to states as swamp lands; 138,681 acres were certified for agricultural colleges, common schools, universities and seminaries; 190,772 acres were approved to states for internal improvements, and 14,322 acres were located with Inlian scrip. The cash receipts during the same time were \$3,408,515.50, being \$190,415.50 in public land still unsurveyed. The increased and steadily increasing facili- delicate subject they would prefer not

The expressed desire of the representati

same purpose the preceding year. Although this statement of expenditures would indicate a moderate reduction in amount, compared with the preceding year, it is believed that the changes in pension have at the last session of congress will absorb that amount the present

on the pension rolls 99,804 invalid military pensioners and 112,088 widows, orphsns and dependent relatives of deceased soldiers, making a total of that class of 211,592. Eighteen thousand two hundred and twentysix survivors of the war of 1812 and 5,053 widows of soldiers of that war were pensioned under the act of congress of Feb. 14, 1871, making a total of that class of 28,319. One thousand four hundred and thirty invalid navy pensioners and 1,770 widows and orphans and dependent relatives of deceased officers, sall-ors and marines make the navy pensioners 3,200, and the grand total of pensioners of all classes 238,411, showing a net increase during year the names of 16,505 pansioners were added to the rolls and 10,223 names were dropped thereform for various causes.

The system adopted for the detection of frands against the government in the matter of pensions has been productive of satisfac-tory results. Legislation is needed to provide if possible against the propostration of such

The evidently increasing interest in the cause of education is a most encouraging feature in the general progress and pro-perity of carnest in its efforts to give proper direction to new appliances and the increased facilities to new appliances and the inc which are being offered to aid the education of the country.

The ninth census has been completed and the report thereof published and distributed and the working force of the bureau dis-

banded.

The secretary of the interior reviews his 1875, to which subject the attention of con grees is invited. The original suggestion is that behalf has met with the general approve published before the one hundredth anniver

It is believed however that a regular census every five years would be of substantial bene fit to the country, inasmuch as our growth hitherto has been so rapid that the results of the decennial census are necessarily unreliable as a basis of estimates for the lat or years of a decennial period.

THE DISTRICT - MORE JOHN.
Under the very efficient management of the governor and the board of public works of this district, the city of Washington is rapidly assuming the appearance of a capital of which cets, and almost impassable in the from the mud, it is now one of the most termined upon before the work was con ment should bear its just share of the ex pease of these improvements. Every citizen visiting the capital feels in its growing beauty made here. A NATIONAL UNIVERSELY

I would suggest to congress the propriety of promoting the establishment in this dis-trict of an institution of learning, or university of the highest class. There is no place better suited for such an institution than the national capital. There is no other place in In three successive messages to congress have called attention to the subject of civil service reform. Action has been taken look removal of an official who may be disagree-able to them. To have any rules effective we well as the executive. I recommend, there-fore, the subject to your a tention, and sugof independence while in office. Proper rule prove of great value to the public at large

I would recommend, for your favorable cor sideration, the passage of an abetting act for the admission of Colorado as a state in the Union. It possesses all the elements of prosperous state, agricultural and mineral, and I believe has a population to justify such

In that connection I would also recommend e encouragement of a caual for the purpose of irrigating from the eastern slope of the nals having said claims before them for instance I would make an exception tween the Missouri river and the Mountains there is a belt of public land from saving to the national government can 300 to 500 miles in width, probably valueless for occupation for the want of sufficient rain be secured by timely legislation on to secure the growth of any products. An irrigating canal would make productive a belt as wide as the supply of water could be made to spread over across this entire country, and would secure a cordon of settlen ountain and mining regions with that of the lder states. All the land reclaimed would be clear gain. If alternate sections were reclaimed by the government, I would suggest that the reclaimed sections be thrown open to ntry under the homestead laws or sold to ettlers for a very low price.

I renew my previous recomm ingress for a general amnesty. The number engaged in the late rebellion laboring under disabilities is very small, but enough to keep up a constant irritation. No possible danger can accrue to the govern ent by the restoring them to eligibility to hold office.

THE ENPRANCHMED SLAVE.

I suggest for your consideration the enactment of a law to better secure the civil rights which freedom should secure, but has not Executive Mansion, Washington, D. C. De

## Bables.

Babies are not to be blamed for beng di-agrecable; they can't help it. They want to be let alone and kept on have their way unless the word is differently spelled. The unfortunate bacollected there. As a preparatory step for this | bies must be taken into the light, and consummation, I am not [now?] satisfied that a territorial form of government should be given them which will secure the treaty rights.

The idea of laughing under such circular and secure the circular and secure the treaty rights. of the original settlers, and protect their The idea of laughing under such cirnesteads from alienation for a period of cumstances! Crying is much more natural, and they cry, of course. Who wouldn't? To put a sensitive and sensible baby on exhibition, and insist on it playing a comedy part with a dozcessity for more room is becoming obvious day by day. I respectfully invite your attention to the reports of the secretary of the interior of physicians, is much like nsisting that a bereaved son should dance a hornpipe at his mother's funeral.

Nor are babies bound to resemble

their father, or mother, or both at a time. They must have a confused notion what their personal appearance is after being assured they are exact counterparts of their parents, aunts, grandfathers, grandmothers, uncles. and all their cotemporaneous relatives The truth is they don't look like any thing in particular but themselves Beauty is impossible to them and the know it. Their family pride is revolted at the thought of being compared to their ancestors who may chance to be comely. Their intuitive sense of art is quite sufficient to inform them that even to thirteen pounds of scarlet thetics go, and, therefore, beauty is a blic do- to have discussed. Babies have no inand discovering a likeness between them

Foucault has invented an apparatus for measuring the velocity of light,